

NO. VIII.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CENTENIAL CELEBRATION OF

LOVELL'S FIGHT.

"In a time of war between the white people and the Indians, the government of Massachusetts offered a premium of £100 for every Indian scalp or captive. This encouraged Lovell, or Lovell, raised a company of volunteers for "Indian hunting." On the 5th of January, 1725, he came to Boston with one scalp and one captive—amount of premium £200. In the next hunt he found ten Indians asleep by a fire; all these were murdered and scalped;—a amount of premiums £1000. "Emboldened by this success he went out again with thirty three men" and on the 8th of May, old style, the battle was fought which has been recently celebrated at Fryeburg, where the conflict occurred. Pausus, the Indian Chief was killed, and probably a considerable number of his men—how many is not known; for those of our people who survived the battle were glad to make their escape as soon as they could.

" They left of their own party as dead or wounded, Capt. Lovell, a lieutenant, an ensign, a chaplain, and ten others, to be scalped by the Indians. Thus 14 of our own men lost their lives and scalps while hunting for the scalps of Indians to obtain premium-.

"We may now ask—does it become a Christian people in the nineteenth century to celebrate deeds like these; and thus to cherish hatred toward the injured tribes of our red brethren? We have no desire to reproach our ancestors, who practiced or encouraged "Indian hunting;" they acted according to the light or rather the darkness of the age in which they lived. But, if possible, we would persuade the people of the present time from persisting in a course, which, to their posterity, must be an occasion of astonishment and regret. The mercenary motives, or the premiums; by which Lovell and his men were induced to hazard their lives to obtain Indian scalps, give a character to their enterprises which the progress of Christian philanthropy will exhibit as ground for mourning rather than applause.

"Had Capt. Lovell been my grand father, I should wish the account of his "Indian hunting" to be blotted from the pages of history, and from the memory of man—unless it might be of use as a landmark to show the progress of philanthropy since that period.

"To celebrate extraordinary acts of philanthropic heroism, or christian beneficence, may well become a christian people ; but to celebrate such sanguinary feats of our ancestors, as the light of the present age condemns as barbarous, has a tendency to retard the progress of humane feeling, and to expose posterity to unavailing regrets for our inconsistency. Who would not blush on hearing a proposal for celebrating the day on which the Massachusetts' Legislature offered the hundred pound premiums for Indian scalps. That act of the legislature is as worthy of celebration as Lovell's fight, which was the consequence of it. Instead of celebrating such acts or such fights we should regard them as admonitory events and beware lest our conduct be such as will be equally disan-

proved in an age still more enlightened. The deeds of the first settlers of Fryeburg in felling the forest, preparing the ground, and planting the first field of corn, are far more worthy of celebration than Lovell's fight. How much more worthy of praise are the deeds of an Eliot, or any other man who sought the happiness of the Indian tribes, than any or all the deeds of heroes against

any of all the deeds or havoc against that race, of which our countrymen have boasted? How will the tears of Indian hunters or Indian destroyers appear to enlightened men of future generations, compared with the philanthropic achievement of Wm. Penn in forming with the Indian tribes a treaty of Friendship in consequence of which uninterrupted peace was preserved for more than seventy years! The saving policy of Penn is rising in public estimation, and will continue to rise in proportion as civilization and Christianity shall advance; but in the same ratio the destructive policy of Indian hunters must lose its reputation. Perhaps no event ever occurred in our country more deserving of an annual celebration than Penn's treaty with the Indians. He

taught by experiment that even savages may be subdued and conciliated by philanthropy and beneficence. Had his policy been universally adopted and pursued by the white people of America how vast would have been the savings of human blood ! By celebrating such achievements to render them popular, and to encourage the same spirit in others, Christians might distinguish themselves from Pagans and Mahometans ; but this they cannot do by the celebration of *fight*s, whether as the victors, or the vanquished.* If indeed the *fighting spirit* is the good spirit, and that which above every thing else ought to be cherished, encouraged and praised, then it must be admitted that the celebration of Lovell's fight was adapted to a good end ; but on that supposition the meek and peaceable spirit of the Saviour should be censured as bad, and all attempts to cultivate and diffuse it, should be discontinued.

“The advocates for the celebration will perhaps say, that if the fighting spirit is not in itself to be commended, yet “Lovell’s fight” probably freed our ancestors from many dangerous enemies, who were slain in the battle, and was also the means of hastening the peace which soon followed.

“To this we may reply; if the benefits which are supposed to result from the display of a bad spirit be a reason for celebrating “Lovell’s fight;” we may on the same principle, celebrate the conduct of the Jews in “killing the Prince of life;” for it is admitted by christians, that God has overruled that event for the good of mankind.”

I now submit the above extract, written by an abler hand than mine, to the serious and candid consideration of every one who may chance to read the same. My object is not to move controversy, or hardness; I wish to censure no man, or body of men, no farther than the common good, and the cause of truth require. I am ready and willing candidly to discuss any subject worthy of attention, in a spirit of meekness and brotherly love. Simple, unvarnished truth is a gem rarely to be found; and if we are fortunate enough to gain it, although it may come from a mossy fountain, we ought to cherish it, as the "pearl of great price," and "to sell it not."—It is our misfortune to be more inclined to error and prejudice naturally, than to truth and integrity; we therefore, have the greater need to guard against erroneous principles and practices, and to seek diligently and prayerfully to be led by the unerring dictates of the Word of Truth, and our own conscience.

SALUS.

MISCELLANY.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANO.

The following account of the Battle of Tippecanoe, which we extract from "Schoolcraft's Travels in the Valley of the Mississippi," we think will not be uninteresting to our readers.

This action was fought about a mile west of the Wabash, and half that distance south of the Tippecanoe river, near a small brook tributary to the latter. The spot on which the American army was encamped on the night preceding the engagement, was perhaps as good as any other in that vicinity, although this will continue to be the subject of various opinions. A belief has been entertained that Gen. Harrison had been governed in the choice of this position by the advice of the Indians. This is not however the fact. The spot was selected by Majors Taylor and Clark, independently of the wishes or directions of the Indians. Col. Snelling is of opinion, that—"the ground on which the army was encamped, combined the advantages of a wood, water, and a defensible position, in a greater degree than any other ground in that section of country."—Such also appears to be the opinion of the principal officers who served in this expedition. Having received a number of facts respecting this battle, from several officers and gentlemen who were present, we shall present them in connexion, presuming they will be found to embrace some interesting particulars which have never before appeared in print.

The army of Gen. Harrison, in order to reach the Prophet's Town, had marched too far on the day of its arrival there, and appeared before it at a late hour—too late to enable the troops to fortify the camp by felling trees, which had been the invariable practice during the march. Col. Davies advised an immediate assault of the town, and some other principal officers were eager to inflict a summary chastisement on an enemy in pursuit of whom, they had marched so far. But the prudence of Gen. Harrison saved the army from a repulse, which, under the circumstances, it is thought he certainly must have sustain-

ed. It has already been observed, that the troops were fatigued by a long day's march. The Indians, on the contrary, were well prepared to receive them.— They had fortified their town with a massy log wall, laid in a zigzag form, so as to present salient angles, and this wall was raised a sufficient height to answer all the purposes of a breastwork. Behind this wall, they had dug trenches to sit in, and port-holes were cut at regular intervals in the logs. They were about six hundred strong, and well supplied with arms and ammunition.—“We should inevitably have been defeated,” said an officer of the army with whom we conversed at Vincennes, “if we had attempted to storm the Prophet's camp that night !”

It was the intention of the Indians to have attacked the Americans at an earlier hour, but the Prophet had been engaged in the performance of some ceremonies that night which lasted an hour later than was contemplated. No night was ever more favorable for such an attack. It was so perfectly dark, that objects could not be distinguished at the shortest distance. An hour deducted from the duration of an action, under circumstances so favorable to the assailants, was an immense advantage to our troops.

When Gen. Harrison reached the vicinity of the Prophet's Town, he made several unsuccessful efforts to open a negotiation with the Indians. When the army came so near, that a distant prospect of the openings made by the low ground of the Wabash could be seen, an officer was despatched to the Prop-

et, inviting him to comply with the terms which had so often been proposed to him. But this officer met with no better success, than the interpreters had experienced on the march, and narrowly escaped with his life. Gen. Harrison now moved the army forward slowly, in the order of battle. He had not however proceeded far, when a deputation of Indians met him, with protestations of friendship from the Prophet, and anxious inquiries respecting the object of his march into their country.

At the short conference held with this deputation it was agreed, that a general council should be held next day, at which all the chiefs should be present, when the subject of their mutual complaints would be discussed and settled. But this pacific overture of the Indians, turned out a mere *russe de guerre*. "At midnight the Prophet paraded his magic bowl, and pronounced that the *Great Spirit* was on their side, that their enemies were in their power, now fast asleep, and should never wake."

Gen. Harrison ardently wished to prevent the effusion of blood, and was impressed with a belief that the propositions of the Indians, had been made in good faith, and the objects of the campaign could be attained without a battle. Had less dependence been placed upon their protestations of friendship, Many valuable lives would, doubtless have been spared. And there are some who still suppose that an undue weight was given to their representations, with regard to the best spot for procuring water for the camp. "I was mistrustful of the Indians," said the interpreter employed on this occasion, whom we met at Fort Wayne, "from the moment of our arrival, and told the General, that I thought their professions could hardly be depended on. I was averse to the place selected for the encampment. I saw from appearance, and I knew from my long acquaintance with the Indians, that they consider stratagems honorable in war." The apprehensions of Gen. Harrison were lulled by their pacific professions, and he was near experiencing the fate which ruined St. Clair in 1791. As Governor of the Territory of Indiana, he had long had the chief management of Indian affairs on this frontier, and relied much on his personal influence among them. A soldier brought up under Gen. Wayne, could never, however, be unprepared for action; and he owed his eventual success to his own skill and experience, supported by the valor of his troops.

After the army was encamped, and the customary reconnaissance of the position completed, the General called together all the commanding officers of the corps, and gave each such general directions as would govern their conduct in case of a night attack. But there does not seem to have been any serious apprehensions of such an attack; and the officers retired to their quarters much disappointed with the prospect of returning without a battle. Major Davies, whose ardent thirst to acquire military reputation, had induced him to leave a most lucrative profession, and join the army as a volunteer, was particularly dissatisfied. "A peace," he observed, "will be patched up, the army will re-

turn, and as soon as they reach Vincennes, the Indians will commence their depredations with greater activity than before." Indeed, there does not appear to have been a single individual, who believed that the camp would be assailed that night. Neither Gen. Harrison, Col. Wells, nor Col. Owen, each of whom was well versed in the mode of Indian warfare, had any apprehensions that such would be the result: They did not suppose that the force of the Prophet, would venture to attack an army which was certainly superior in numbers and discipline, and posted in so defensible a position. Other commanders have argued in the same manner, and experienced similar disappointments.—We are ever at fault when we undertake to reason for the Indians. Neither our premises nor conclusions can be the same. We know what acts of desperate valor they have performed, but we have no data to show at what odds and disadvantages they will not engage, when acting under the influence of particular causes. We believe the number of their fighting men has always been overrated, and it doubtless was so; on the present occasion. During the summer of 1818, the Prophet's party was estimated at four hundred and fifty men and the day previous to the action, it was computed to be six hundred. Others said eight hundred or a thousand. We do not believe that a thousand men could have subsisted themselves long in that vicinity by the precarious resources of the chase. The American army, including troops of every description, on the day before the battle, mustered a little upwards of eight hundred men.

On the morning of the 7th of November, Gen. Harrison arose at a quarter before four o'clock, and, surrounded by his aids, was dressing himself in his tent. It was a standing order to call up the men by tap of drum, to stand to their arms at four o'clock. The orderly musician had called at the General's marque, and asked whether the hour had arrived for commencing the beat. "Not yet," he replied, "but presently. Wait till I draw on my boots." Major Taylor, who acted as a volunteer aid, and some of the other officers composing his family, were at the moment engaged in a conversation with him on the probability of an attack. There were various opinions, but the General adhered to that which he had expressed on the preceding evening. The orderly musician had scarcely left the door of the tent when the attack commenced, accompanied by the most horrid yells. "There by G—," exclaimed the General, "we have it!" His servant could not at the moment find his horse, and he mounted that of Major Taylor. The latter in a few moments followed the commanding General, whose voice was clearly distinguishable on that part of the line where the Indians had broken in. Gen. Harrison usually rode a white horse; the Indians had remarked this during the march. Col. Owen also rode a white horse, and was shot down early in the action.

When Major Taylor therefore rode toward the point attacked on the horse of Gen. Harrison,—"Return instantly," said the latter to him, "and exchange your horse: the Indians are able to distinguish his color, and you will certainly be killed. There!" he exclaimed, pointing, "lies Owen!" But before this officer could leave the ground, the horse was shot down, and fell upon him in such a manner that he could not extricate himself, and he lay, for some time, exposed to the most imminent danger.

The American army was encamped in the form of a hollow square, or rather a parallelogram, which was the order of march, and the order of battle in case of an attack. As the men slept upon their arms, they had only to rise, and step a few paces in front of their tents to form the line. All the baggage and horses were placed in the centre. The left flank of this square—that facing the Tippecanoe river, was composed of militia, and this was the only side where there was any woods. It was on this flank, that the Indians made their attack, and the militia, instead of forming in front of their tents, ran precipitately toward the centre. The Indians broke in with such sudden fury and appalling yell, that they had nearly reached the centre of the camp before they could be checked. Had they known the advantage this gave them, they must have broken the American ranks in every quarter, and driven their own horses close among them. But seeing themselves between two ranks, they concluded the situation perilous, and retreated a little toward the line they had first broken. At this moment the militia rallied under Col. Geiger, and the first fire they made, seen amidst the extreme

darkness of the night, rolled like a sheet of flame toward the enemy. The latter recoiled before it, and this line, through the exertions of Gen. Harrison was soon formed, and maintained its position.

Col. Davies was impatient from the first, to charge the enemy; and begged permission of the commanding general. But as it was dark; and there existed some confusion among the horses, he could not wait to mount; and made a charge on foot with about sixteen dragoons. It was a rash step, and he paid for his temerity with his life; but his fall is said to be more particularly attributable to a white Blanket-coat, which distinguished him from his men.

So long as the darkness continued, the action seems to have been in favor of the assailants, and it was a circumstance of much advantage to them, that while they remained within the American lines, the latter were prevented, in a great degree, from firing upon them; for no body of men placed in a square with the usual military dispositions, can direct their arms inward; without firing into the tents of their officers, and upon a part of their own lines. The line that had been driven in, was for some time unable to return the fire, and it was consequently among the militia and volunteers that the heaviest loss was sustained, particularly in officers. The occasion appears to have given scope for, and to have called forth great personal exertions. Daylight, however, proved fatal to the assailants; the moment their position could be ascertained, they were charged with resistless effect by the 4th Regiment, whose steady intrepidity and fine discipline were never more manifest; and the Indians were driven with impetuosity from all parts of the field. The mounted men cut down many on their retreat. This victory was dearly purchased with the loss of one hundred and eighty eight men killed and wounded. Among the former were an unusual number of officers, whose great exertions on the occasion, exposed them to uncommon risks. Gen. Harrison himself narrowly escaped, a ball having cut the hair on his head.—Cols. Owen, Davies, and Boyd, with numerous officers of inferior ranks, were distinguished for their bravery and spirited exertions. We believe all concur in testifying to the pre-eminent skill and exertions of Gen. Harrison during the continuance of the battle; and his presence every where gave "form and spirit to the war."

Of the Indians thirty-eight warriors were slain on the field, and several more were afterward found dead in the town, or partially buried in the gullies.

The remainder of the seventh was spent by our troops in fortifying their camp, and burying the dead. On the eighth, the whole body of dragoons and mounted men, were sent out under Maj. Wells to reconnoitre the town, and observe the position of the enemy. They found it completely deserted, but the Indians, in the precipitancy of their flight; had left behind a great quantity of corn; some hogs and poultry, a great number brass kettles, a few guns, (some of which were new, and had never been divested of the covering in which they had been imported,) and a quantity of best English double glazed powder. After removing every article that could be useful to the troops, the town was reduced to ashes; and on the next day the army commenced its march back to Vincennes. On reaching the block-house on the Vermillion, the wounded, who had greatly impeded the march, were embarked in boats. Gen. Snelling was left in the garrison with his company of Infantry at Fort Harrison, with the remainder of the army, arrived at Vincennes on the 18th.

After the army left the field of battle, the Indians, infuriated by their losses, dug up the dead bodies of the officers and scalped them. Small parties hovered around the rear of the army to scalp those who fell behind or died of wounds, but no skirmishes occurred. The principal force which they brought into the field consisted of Pottowatomies, Miamis, Shawnees, and some Winnebagoes.— They were headed by Stone-Eater, White Loon, Winemac, and Ellskawabaw, commonly called the Prophet, and brother of Tecumseh; but Tecumseh himself was absent on a mission to some of the Southern tribes, who he wished to connect in the league against the Americans.

THE HUMAN HEART.

The heart in one hour beats 3600 times; discharges 7200 ounces of blood, and conveys through it the whole mass of blood in the body not less than twenty-five times. In the space of four-and-twenty hours the whole blood in the body circulates 600 times thro' the heart.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER. THE TIPLER.

See that wretched object yonder,
Look how he wallows in the mire;
See his children gaze and wonder,
What is the matter with their sire.
Go with him to his wretched dwelling,
See how 'tis falling to decay;
His last acre he's been selling,
His last cent he's spent to-day.
His wife sits weeping in despair—
Her spirit's broken down with grief;
Hard is her lot, too hard to bear,
Where can she go to find relief.
To him who at the altar swore,
That he'd provide for her and kind,
That he'd provide her ample store—
A faithful husband she would find.
Alas! he's drunk the poisonous drink,
That draught so fatal to mankind;
That those who taste ne'er stop to think,
But taste and drink, till reason's blind.
Then blindly to their ruin haste,
Urged on by that tormenting fiend;
Their earthly substance soon they waste,
And die lamented by no friend.

THE PAST.

'Hope may charm Love, but Memory proves it.'
My spirit may not turn away
From Love, that was its first and last;
With thoughts the future cannot bring,
I turn and dwell upon the past.
You do not know how I have loved—
You do not know what I have lost;
My bark of venturing hope is wreck'd—
My own heart only knows the cost.
I may look on a face as fair
As that forever from me gone—
However fair it be, can I
Look as I look'd upon that one?
No—er you bid me love again,
Love as I once loved, you must bring
The passionate feelings of my youth,
The warmth and dew that made it spring.
Love is divine in our belief,
Of its eternity—how vain
When we have known that Love can die,
To think that he can live again.
Even if I could dream once more,
What have I left to offer now?
A heart which knows that it can change,
A sullied faith—a broken vow.
But this is vain—go search the seas,
And bring Oblivion's wave with thee,
Its deepest o'er—then thou may'st speak,
And only then, of love to me.
My heart is full of other days,
And its dark bodings are as those,
Felt by the Elders of the Land,
When Judah's second Temple rose.
Those who had look'd upon the first,
How could they think the second fair?
They only turn'd aside and wept,
Another temple should be there.
Then never name Love's name to me,
As Pity names a buried friend,
As sorrow murmurs of the dead.
For love and death are grown to me,
Associate terms: I only crave
From one the gift of memory,
And from the other of a grave.

VARIETY.

FROM THE BANGOR REGISTER.
WOSHWIN TOWN, phobooares
the 6 atenee, 100 & 20 3.

Dear Joseph:
I hop as how that u wunt tak oo notis
ny that are letter that thrve euk in tew
that pepper printid down eest thare col
the gin or wine, and phild up with trash
abot quinz adunz and jiarul jaxun and
malgum ashun and cole ishun and hart-
phud kunvunshun and jon boms and jon
ran dolf and stin noggrifuz and polly
P—, and sitch stup; for i swayer bruth-
er jo, pon the pints uv onur, i swayer i
niver 't it: its a cusid phojiree from be-
ginin 'ew tuther eand, and if i cud kich
the phellur that rit it ide sownde Lowder
in his ears than ever he heurd thun-
derin litten. i dont kear a phg whot
the dirvle tha poot into the nozeprince
uv mine, only the Polly fushuns air sow
apt tew purvarte and twisaticn the raul
and trew meann uv the ritus and spech.
is uv membur uv Kongris and other grah-
men that is devoatin their tim and talons
tew the sarvis uv the publik, that i deant
metch kear tew risk mi Poppi Leant
with mi Konstitoonut in the wa uv pub-
lishin mi cyntinuous tew the nashon,
but ide rether thade print ool mi letuz
then tew be ritin thare ool mi pootin
mi name tew um, abot bosis and gotes
and jaxun and the lif tin ant, for i lif
jo, i haint seen a gote in wosh-shin Town
only sum 2 legid wuns, and i confes
thale ool bunt like the dirvle for jaxun,
and as for the lif tin ant, i am afleerd
to swayer up pon the wurd and onor uv
a member of Kongris, the dat the mirk
uv a gotes had abot him; its a lif jo,
head and lare, and uph i see an moar on
um in the jaxon prince, bi harrey ile jine
the cole ishun, iph i gits nothin bite but
a mishun to punnimanah. we dont rede
the gin or wine metch hear in Kongris
tho tha sa its edid bi a majur, and is
gins tew malk jiarul jaxun prezZident,
cuzzen jinn, that lides down thare, sez
the majur is seudin his pepper tew evry
boddy in the kuntry, and then brack-
abot his subshunz, which malks jim eek-
spect hell be collin on um himbel for the
pa. tha sa the majur duzzent malk a
verry phobidible consan onit, and i
gots tew kear a targo uv kuntry phobis
tew the wot ingis, tew get sum monny
tew pa his dirvies with. but sam on um
sez he is goin to varnabot tew sen mad-
dum reijels to the bar thar, and is gon-
ew sel his bukets for bar thar, and is gon-
ing mendin, and is gon to rite letuz
tew him tew print in J's pepper 170

tuck a liking tow the majur, caus jim sez
hes a nain pheller and rites poiry and
greack. i wish we cud git him intew
Kongris long with vanboorin and i—
wend malk sumthin on him. its a div-
vle uv a pitty to keep him down cest
thare to be hutied at bi oules, and groul-
ed at bi bairs, and tew preach to savvi-
jis, and waiste his sweetnis on the dezzul
aire, as poape sez. iph usea the majur
when he goze tew varmount, i wout u
jist tew sa tew him as how that i nivrur
rit that lettur he printid in the gin or wine
and i mene tew sta in Kongris til i poot
dounne the adminis trayshon rite or rong,
and iph he wout print no moar uv them
phojirees ile send him ool the speetches
uv jon randolf as fast as he malks um,
and when i git hoam from Kongris ile
send him an akkout uv thare proscedins
in mi oan ban ritin.
your afbeckshonait brother tew sarvo
SAM STRICKLAND.

LAWS OF MAINE.

AN ACT authorizing Judges of Probate,
in certain cases, to appoint Guardians
to Married Women.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That, from and after the passing of this
act, no person or persons, not being inhabit-
ants of this State, shall take or catch Lob-
sters in any bay, river, harbor, cove or creek
within the limits of any town in this State,
without first having obtained a written per-
mission therefor from the Selectmen of such
town where said Lobsters may be taken.
Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That, if
any person or persons shall violate the pro-
visions of this act, he or they shall forfeit and
pay for every such offence, a sum not less
than ten or more than fifty dollars, to be re-
covered by action of debt to be commenced
within one year from the time of such offence
in any Court competent to try the same, one
half to the use of any person who may prose-
cute therefor, and the other half to the use
of the town where the offence shall have
been committed.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 6, 1828.]

AN ACT defining the powers
of the Judicial Court in granting
Reviews, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled, That,
the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court
be, and they hereby are, empowered to grant
Reviews of Judgment rendered upon peti-
tions for partition, in the same manner as
they are now empowered to grant reviews in
suits at common law; and such cases, and
also in writs of partition at common law, to
grant a review of all or only a part of the
proceedings, as they may deem the justice of
the case to require.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 7, 1828.]

AN ACT concerning Sheriffs.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That from and after the passage of this
act, there be allowed and paid to the Sher-
iffs, in the several counties, for each day of at-
tendance in the Supreme Judicial Court or
Court of Common Pleas, three dollars in-
stead of the sum now allowed by law.
Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That no Sher-
iff shall demand or receive from any of his
deputies more than at the rate of twenty per
cent, on the amount of fees for travel and
service, accruing after the first day of April
next.
Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That the
Sheriffs of the several counties in this State
be, and they hereby are, required, on or be-
fore the first Wednesday of January next, to
file in the office of the Secretary of State, an
exhibit, under oath, of all fees and other
sums of money by them received, and which
may have accrued and be due to them, by
virtue of their office, for the year next pre-
ceding the first day of October next; and
such exhibit shall specify the amount received,
and which may be due, from each of
their deputies, and the particular items of
service, for which each and every other sum
was received, or may be due.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

AN ACT additional to "An Act extend-
ing the jurisdiction of the Municipal
Court."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That the Municipal Court for the town
Portland, in the county of Cumberland, shall
be holden on Monday and Thursday of each
week, at nine of the clock in the forenoon,
for the transaction of civil business, and no
civil process shall be returnable at any other
time.
Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That, there
shall be a recorder of said Court, whose duty
it shall be, truly to make records of said
Court, and do any other writing required by
the proceedings of said Court, and who shall
be under oath faithfully and impartially to
discharge his duty as Recorder; and in case
of sickness, or necessary absence of the Judge
from other causes, said Recorder shall have
power, and it shall be his duty to exercise all
the powers of said Judge excepting the trial
of issues in civil actions; and in case of the
death of said Judge, said Recorder shall do,
perform and exercise all the powers and du-
ties of said Judge, until a Judge shall be ap-
pointed and qualified to discharge said du-
ties.
Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That, said
Recorder shall be appointed by the Judge of
said Court, for the time being, and shall re-
ceive, in full compensation for his services,
the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, an-
nually, in quarterly payments, from the Treas-
ury of the County of Cumberland.
Sect. 4. Be it further enacted, That the town
of Portland, in the same manner money is
raised for other purposes, shall have power
to raise money towards defraying the expen-
ses of said Municipal Court, or to provide
and furnish a room suitable for the holding
of said Court, at the expense and discretion
of said town of Portland.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 2, 1828.]

AN additional ACT concerning Foreign
Attachment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled, That,
from and after the passage of this act, in ac-
tions, where any person or persons shall be
sued as trustee or trustees, such trustee
or trustees who shall appear at the first
term and disclose, shall be entitled to costs
in the same manner as parties in civil actions
who have an issue joined for trial. And any
person or persons so adjusted trustee or trust-
ees may deduct from the goods and effects
of such debtor in his or her hands and pos-
session, the amount of such costs. And
where such trustee or trustees shall be so
adjusted trustee for specific articles in his
or her hands and possession, he shall have a
lien on the same for his costs; and it shall
be the duty of the officer who shall sell or
dispose of such specific articles, on execu-
tion, on such judgment, to pay such trustee
or trustees, on the sale thereof, the amount

due to him, her or them for costs, and deduct
the same from the amount of such sale before
he shall pay the balance thereof to the cred-
itor or creditors. And the certificate of the
Clerk on the margin of the execution, shall
be evidence to the officer of the amount of
such lien.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 6, 1828.]

AN ACT regulating the taking of Lob-
sters.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That, from and after the passing of this
act, no person or persons, not being inhabit-
ants of this State, shall take or catch Lob-
sters in any bay, river, harbor, cove or creek
within the limits of any town in this State,
without first having obtained a written per-
mission therefor from the Selectmen of such
town where said Lobsters may be taken.
Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That, if
any person or persons shall violate the pro-
visions of this act, he or they shall forfeit and
pay for every such offence, a sum not less
than ten or more than fifty dollars, to be re-
covered by action of debt to be commenced
within one year from the time of such offence
in any Court competent to try the same, one
half to the use of any person who may prose-
cute therefor, and the other half to the use
of the town where the offence shall have
been committed.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 6, 1828.]

AN additional ACT defining the powers
of the Judicial Court in granting
Reviews, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives in Legislature assembled, That,
the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court
be, and they hereby are, empowered to grant
Reviews of Judgment rendered upon peti-
tions for partition, in the same manner as
they are now empowered to grant reviews in
suits at common law; and such cases, and
also in writs of partition at common law, to
grant a review of all or only a part of the
proceedings, as they may deem the justice of
the case to require.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 7, 1828.]

AN ACT concerning Sheriffs.

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives in Legislature assem-
bled, That from and after the passage of this
act, there be allowed and paid to the Sher-
iffs, in the several counties, for each day of at-
tendance in the Supreme Judicial Court or
Court of Common Pleas, three dollars in-
stead of the sum now allowed by law.
Sect. 2. Be it further enacted, That no Sher-
iff shall demand or receive from any of his
deputies more than at the rate of twenty per
cent, on the amount of fees for travel and
service, accruing after the first day of April
next.
Sect. 3. Be it further enacted, That the
Sheriffs of the several counties in this State
be, and they hereby are, required, on or be-
fore the first Wednesday of January next, to
file in the office of the Secretary of State, an
exhibit, under oath, of all fees and other
sums of money by them received, and which
may have accrued and be due to them, by
virtue of their office, for the year next pre-
ceding the first day of October next; and
such exhibit shall specify the amount received,
and which may be due, from each of
their deputies, and the particular items of
service, for which each and every other sum
was received, or may be due.
[Approved by the Governor, Feb. 25, 1828.]

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY
BALSAM.

The most valuable remedy discovered for
all diseases of the LUNGS.

THIS Balsam has been found to be the
most useful remedy discovered in Con-
sumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood,
Hooping Cough, Coughs and Pulmonary affec-
tions of every kind. Though it may be doubt-
ed whether any medicine can prove effectual
in confirmed consumptions, yet it will appear
by the certificates that this Balsam has been
found so, in cases which presented all the
symptoms—and in extreme cases as there are
undoubtedly such, which no medicine can
cure, it will always be found useful in pro-
longing life, and rendering the patient easy
and comfortable. In all those diseases which
lead to consumptions it may be justly called
a Specific. In common colds frequently a sin-
gle dose taken in the evening is sufficient to
effect a cure, and those who have used it usu-
ally keep it constantly by them, in case of
any sudden exposure.

TESTIMONIES.

I was about two years since troubled with
the following distressing symptoms:—Faint-
ness of the stomach pain through the back
and shoulders and left side; tightness across
the chest; difficulty of breathing; tickling in
the throat, with a sense of suffocation; night
sweats; loss of appetite, debility; swelling
of the feet and ankles; occasional fever fits;
raising of mucus, with severe fits of cough-
ing; more particularly morning and evening;
great prostration of strength, with a disposi-
tion to be bolstered with pillows when in bed;
after trying various remedies without relief,
I had recourse to the Vegetable Pulmonary
Balsam, and was surprised to find the sudden
and effectual relief it gave me, and that these
distressing symptoms gradually disappeared.
Since that time I have never thought of do-
ing without it, but keep it constantly by me,
in case of any tendency to the above com-
plaints.
BOSTON, Jan. 1827.

Mr. Wm. Masters, of Boston, certifies that
his wife, having taken a very violent cold,
which produced a severe pain in the side,
stricture across the breast, loss of appetite,
severe cough, with spitting of blood, profuse
night-sweats, &c. was restored to perfect
health by the use of this Balsam.
Many more certificates of the virtues of
this truly valuable medicine, might be ad-
duced, if it were necessary. Several others
from Gentlemen of the first respectability are
attached to the directions around each bottle.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam may be
obtained of Asa Barton, at the Oxford Book-
store, who is Agent for the sale of it, in this part
of the State. Price 50 cts. a bottle.
Norway, Jan. 1st, 1828. eop

Haemorrhoid Ointment, for the Piles.

This valuable Ointment is a safe and ef-
fectual remedy for that very trouble-
some disorder. Those habituated to that
complaint will find relief from only once ap-
plying it. Testimonials of its decided effects
will accompany the Bagg. For sale by
JOHN F. REEVES, Drugist Exchange-st.
Portland, Dec. 4. 2m 195

SMITH'S PRACTICAL AND MENTAL ARITHMETIC.

JUST published, *Practical and Mental Arith-
metic* on a new plan, in which Mental Arith-
metic is combined with the use of the slate;
containing a complete system for all
practical purposes: being in dollars and
cents. Second Edition, revised and en-
larged, with exercises for the slate. To which
is added a Practical System of Book-keeping,
by ROSSWELL C. SMITH.

The publishers particularly in-
vite the attention of teachers to this work, in
the belief that it is a great and important im-
provement in the art of teaching Arithmetic.
It is the production of an experienced and ac-
complished instructor of youth, who has avail-
ed himself of observations made in a long
course of experience. Every part of this
work has been carefully adapted to the busi-
ness of teaching, and every page has been tested,
by the use of the work in the author's school.
The design of the author has been to ac-
quaint the learner in the principles and prin-
ciple of Arithmetic. This he has endeavored
to do by slow gradations, beginning with the
simplest ideas, and gradually ascending in the
scale of knowledge, till the pupil is master
of the whole field of Arithmetic combinations.
A fundamental principle of the
work is to present no difficulty which the
learner is unable of himself to surmount.
In accordance with this maxim, the first 20
pages contain no rules nor exercises for the
slate. It commences with examples so simple
that children 5 years old, will readily
comprehend them. These illustrate the prin-
ciples of Addition, after which the Table is
inserted, followed by intellectual exercises,
explanatory of its practical utility. The re-
maining Tables of simple Subtraction, Multi-
plication and Division, are exemplified in a
similar manner.—Thus by a mere mental
process, the pupil is effectually taught the
ground rules of Arithmetic, and this may be
accomplished without any other assistance
than the book, and the operations of his own
mind.—The pupil, on this plan, is required
to think, and having become familiar with the
individual operations required to solve a series
of arithmetical questions, these operations
are then summed up, and stated in the
form of a rule. This rule he is then required
to commit to memory, not however, with-
out having been previously interrogated, to
be assured of his complete comprehension of
the same.—These hints will serve to exhibit
some of the general characteristic features of
the work. It contains many things that are
new, and cannot fail to be deemed great im-
provements. The following are a few, viz:—
the mode of questioning. *Indirect Answers*,
calculated to secure the advantage of sys-
tems containing no answers, and essentially
lessen the burthen of the teacher; the rule
for calculating interest for days.—It is thought
by competent judges to embrace all that is
valuable in the two popular systems, by men-
tal process and the use of the slate. Its sim-
plicity, and the facility with which the pupil
makes himself master of it, might be deemed
by some a fault, did not the frequent com-
plaints made by children that "it makes their
heads ache with thinking," refute this objec-
tion.—On the whole, the work is believed to
be better calculated than any other system,
to excite mental exertions, and gain a thor-
ough knowledge of the theory and practice of
Arithmetic; and as such, the public are re-
spectfully invited to examine it.—Copies will
be gratuitously furnished for that purpose.

Published and for sale by RICHARD-
SON & LORD Boston; also by Asa Barton,
Norway. Jan. 28, 1828. 3m 189

TIMBER LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of the Re-
solve of the State of Maine, making ap-
propriations for Public Buildings for the use
of the State, the following TOWNSHIPS and
parts of Townships of Land will be sold by
Public Auction to the highest bidder, subject
to the reservation of 1000 acres in each Town-
ship for the future appropriation of the Legis-
lature to the use of such town, to wit:

Township No. 2, in the 2d range of Town-
ships north of the Bingham Kennebec Pur-
chase and west of Moosehead Lake,
22,968 acres.
Township A in 13th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 2, in 13th range, do.
23,040 acres.
Township A in 14th range of Townships,
19,164 acres.
According to the survey and plan made by
Jos. Norris.
The west half of Township No. 3, 33 range
west of the Monument, 11,69 acres.
The north half of Township No. 1, 6th
range, 11,432 acres.
Township No. 3, in 7th range, do.
23,255 acres.
According to Norris & McMillan's plan.
Township No. 8, in 4th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township No. 8, in 7th range, do.
23,040 acres.
According to Joseph & J. C. Norris' plan.
Township No. 1, in 11th range of Townships
west of the Monument, 23,040 acres.
Township B in same range, do.
20,736 acres.

These Townships are represented as pos-
sessing a double fine Timber and are worthy
the attention of all who may wish to secure
to themselves valuable lots of pine timber
and land capable of sustaining a dense popu-
lation after the timber shall have been taken
off.
The terms of payment are one-fifth cash
at the time of sale, the residue to be secured
by the Note of the purchaser with two or
more satisfactory sureties, payable in four
equal annual payments with interest annu-
ally.

The four Townships first herein named
will be sold at Palmer's Hotel, opposite the
Court-house in Augusta on THURSDAY, the
10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M.—
and the remaining Townships and parts of
Townships, at Clark's Hotel in Bangor, on
MONDAY, the 14th day of July next, com-
mencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
JAMES IRISH, Land Agent.
Portland, February 12, 1828. 2mids

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

WANTED by the subscriber a smart
active lad, from 14 to 17 years old, as
an apprentice to the Brick Mason business;
to one of good character, and steady habits,
good encouragement will be given.
DAVID P. HUNFORD.
Paris, February 23, 1828. 1f 191

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the OXFORD
Bookstore for Books or Stationery, are
requested to make immediate payment.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the OXFORD
Bookstore for Books or Stationery, are
requested to make immediate payment.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the OXFORD
Bookstore for Books or Stationery, are
requested to make immediate payment.
ASA BARTON, Agent.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISM & MANUFACTURES

IT is of the utmost importance, to all who
are now concerned, or about to be inter-
ested in Manufacturing, to look well to the
labor-saving improvements, which are made
and are making in this scientific and enlight-
ened land.

"A small saving for a series of years, will
amount to a handsome interest."
The subscriber keeps constantly on hand,
and offers for sale, his improved

CARDING AND PICKING MACHINES,
For Merino and Native Wool,
on more liberal terms than can be had in New-
England.—Also, the best

CARDS.

For Cotton and Wool MACHINERY.
Said Machines are less expensive, perform
more and better work, occupy less room, and
are tended and kept in repair easier and re-
quire less water power, than any other now
in use. A credit will be given when it may
be requested, so liberal, that the machine
may earn the money it costs, before payment
is required.

A line addressed to WARREN P. WING,
Post Master, Greenwich Village, Mass. will
be duly attended to. W. P. WING.

N. B. W. P. W. will furnish Steam En-
gines, to carry said Machines, on the most
fuel-saving plan, which are cheaper than wa-
ter power.
January, 1828. 3m 187

FRINK'S EYE WATER.

GOOD EYE WATER is an astringent,
bland and healing liquid, calculated to
strengthen the organ, in cases of debility, and
to obviate a tendency to inflammation, or mor-
bid excitement.

Nearly all the disorders of the eye, many
of which, from undue exposure and neglect
of suitable treatment, become very severe
and difficult to manage, primarily arise from
a lodgment of small particles under the lid,
from a temporary haziness of the atmo-
sphere, or an intense direction to some color
which is unfavorable to the organ, and which ex-
hausts the power of the vision.

It is therefore apparent, that a complaint
arising from these causes requires the strength-
ening and cooling application before men-
tioned, and that a composition which really pos-
sesses these properties, is better entitled to the
appellation of "INFALLIBLE," than most of
the preparations at present before the public.

The formula of this EYE WATER, was the
prescription of a distinguished Physician, who
particularly and successfully devoted his at-
tention to affections of the Eye, and it has
been tested by the proprietor of the recipe,
in innumerable instances, for the last fifteen
years. It is now prescribed by many emi-
nent physicians, who have had opportunities
to witness its effects, and it needs only a fair
trial to insure its general use.

Price 25 cents.
A new and fresh supply of this EYE
WATER has just been received at the Oxford
Bookstore, by the subscriber who is wholesale
and retail agent for the proprietors.

ASA BARTON.
1f 189

The American Builder's Companion: or System of Architecture;

PARTICULARLY adapted to the present
style of building, illustrated by 70 cop-
per plate engravings, sixth quarto edition,
enlarged by the addition of Grecian Architecture
—by A. Benjamin architect and carpenter.—
Published R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, Cornhill
square, No. 78, Washington-street, Boston.

Extract from the preface of the third edi-
son. "I have first laid down and explained
each problem in geometry as are absolutely
necessary to the well understanding of the
subject. I have next treated on the origin of
building, of mouldings, and of the orders.
I have endeavored to explain them so clearly
and fully that they cannot be misunderstood."

"I have given examples for arches, sash
frames, and shutters; and how to set them in
brick walls; have also treated fully on stairs."
Several plans and elevation of buildings
of different kinds, are to be found in this
work, with observations on their several and
particular parts.

Publisher's Advertisement to the Sixth Edition.
Since the copy right of this work has been
transferred to the present proprietors, they
have with the advice of the editor and other
eminent Architects and builders, enlarged it
by additional matter and plates, on stairs,
Grecian, Doric and Ionic Architecture, from
the most celebrated remains of antiquity, and
an additional plan and elevation for a Meet-
ing House or Church.

This work is very generally approved of, and
is now well known and found to contain all the
information for this subject, necessary for cer-
tification.
Also, a large assortment in all the various
branches of literature, on liberal terms.
March 6, 1828. eply 192

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of
Elizabeth Wyman, late of Bath, in the
County of Lincoln, deceased, are hereby in-
formed, that their notes and accounts must
be settled and paid prior to the first day of
May next, or they will be then left by an
Attorney for collection.

CHARLES POTTER, } Executors
PARSONS SMITH, }
Bath, February 20, 1828. 2m 191

GOOD SATINETT,
FOR sale at three and ninepence per yard by
ASA BARTON, Agent.
March 3.

THE OBSERVER

Is published every Thursday Morning, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

\$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of
12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within
three months from the date of their subscrip-
tion.

No paper discontinued until all arrears are
paid, but at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted
three weeks at one dollar per square.—Less
than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal
Notices at the usual price.

The Publisher deems it expedient to
give notice, that, while he shall always en-
deavor to be literally correct, he will not
hold himself responsible for any error in ad-
vertisement beyond the amount charged
for its insertion.



Vol. IV

COM

THE IMMOR

War may be the hot-bed
source of co
Observe the
character an
when he en
stays there
returns home
ten, he is al
fore, he is a
prudent an
no gross or
and punctua
engagements
ful member
friend, and th
at Divine we
changed! lo
and imprude
ligent and id
a swearer, a
all his promi
turbulent and
rupter of soci
and compani
fer at Religio
that this lame
character nec
it may be lai
with but very
principles of
not deeply ro
the mind of t
enters the ar
lose all his fo
worth and im
fied away, st
all his moral
of conscience
bility; and the
tate to indulg
dled and licen
look at the
dier on socie
the army. He
or less with v
Hardened in
in all the wil
ness and dece
fated to decoy
ry companions
"way in whic
the same rou
ly; and so the
teriorated; th
into vile and
principles and
merry art-c
families and n
And if one s
of introducing
ruption among
community, w
pect, world o
community fr
return of life
soldiers who
throughout a w
fect to corru
on the moral c
Like the falli
flourishing fi
the most prom
religion, a cha
society; and li
your all the br
the fair prod
Not a word we
entirely appro
ment obligation
gently are, a
the more a
and sentiment
the letter is le
city of a such
to retain the wo
that is oblig
the price of th
to be a man, th
then is much the
three is the tige
Innocence are a
revenge and fr
bitter, that war
is naturally a
and disposition
be man is oblig
to be a man, a
y sentiments, a
such a man from
to be made of
to be hardened
and the frequ
and v
become familiar
the wounded and